

Spanish F.M. in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre arrived here today from Baghdad following visits to Syria and Iraq. Senor Oreja, who was met by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi, told reporters he had a message for President Anwar Sadat from King Juan Carlos. He is expected to discuss preparations for King Juan Carlos' visit to Egypt in March. Senor Oreja praised Egyptian-Spanish relations and said Spain had always supported Arab countries in their views on a Middle East settlement. Senor Oreja, due to have talks today with Mr. Fahmi, is expected to meet President Sadat tomorrow. He told a press conference prior to his departure from Baghdad that Spain fully supported the Arab people's "just struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

Volume 2, Number 373

AMMAN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1977 — SAFAR 11, 1397

Price : 50 fils

Badran tells Lebanese weekly

Jordan is open to any form of ties decided by Jordanians, Palestinians

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (AFP). — Jordan is open "to any form of relation which the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people would opt for," Premier Mudar Badran has said here.

In an interview with the Lebanese weekly Monday morning, to appear tomorrow, Mr. Badran said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was now "recognised as a representative of all the Palestinians and it now speaks on their behalf."

Whether the PLO was recognised at any Geneva conference on a Middle East settlement was "a matter for the PLO to decide on," he added.

He stressed that Jordan believed that the Palestinian people

were entitled to "self-determination," adding that no "just and lasting peace settlement" in the Middle East was possible without the PLO.

"The PLO has become an important political force in the world and one recognised by the overwhelming majority of the international community," he said.

Mr. Badran added that there was no doubt that Arab countries taking part in the Geneva conference believed that the "major responsibility" for peace in the Middle East was that of the United States.

"All the trump cards needed for the success of the Geneva conference," he said, "are in the hands of the United States."

PLA chief: Palestinian Central Council should be representative

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (GNA). — Brigadier Mubashir Al Budeiri, Chief of Staff of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), was quoted in an interview with the Cairo daily newspaper, Al Jumhuriya today as saying that the time is not yet suitable for setting up a Palestinian government in exile, especially if the issue is going to divide the Palestinian people into factions and make them lose world recognition. "Therefore, it is a must for the leaders of the Palestinian people to meet and try to reach an overall settlement for their differences and sort out their involvements socially after what happened in Jordan and Lebanon, a thing that proved costly to the Palestinians," Brig. Al Budeiri said.

"The Palestine National Council, with its present constitution, should not be the only and sole voice that determines our fate as that could lead to another catastrophe. The council should be reconstituted on a democratic basis."

Seats on the council should be proportional to, and representative of, the (geographic) concentrations of the Palestinian people. Seats should not be shared on a quota basis among commando organisations," he said.

Touching on relations between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Jordan, Brig. Al Budeiri said that his last visit to Jordan, during which he met His Majesty King Hus-

PLO leader: Relations with Jordan progress slowly

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (R). — A close adviser of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said that the relations of his organisation with Jordan had improved, but he warned in an interview published here today that a full reconciliation might take some time.

"I don't think a bilateral meeting will prove fruitful at this stage," Mr. Hani Al Hassan, who was himself present at a recent meeting between PLO representatives and His Majesty King Hussein, is quoted as



King Hussein and Queen Ayla returned home Monday evening after a two-day special visit to Muscat, during which King Hussein met with Sultan Qabus, ruler of Oman. The King and Queen were received at the airport by H.H. Prince Hassan, other members of the Royal Family and government officials. (JNA photo).

Zuheir Muhsen urges "sincere, durable" Jordan-PLO relations

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (AFP). — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) military department, Zuheir Muhsen, has called for the re-establishment of solid, sincere and durable relations with Jordan.

Interviewed by the Jordanian newspaper Al Ra'i, Mr. Muhsen, who also heads the Syrian-backed Salqa guerrilla movement, called on the PLO leadership to "confess their errors."

He blamed the PLO leadership, headed by Yasser Arafat, for the Lebanese civil war and the deterioration of PLO relations with Syria.

Mr. Muhsen urged the PLO to undertake "a severe and objective auto-critique, and to reconsider its methods and internal and inter-Arab policies."

He said there existed favourable conditions for restoring the ties with Jordan and praised Jordan's "positive attitude."

Al Ra'i quoted him as saying that Jordan was an important and basic field for Palestinian action. It was also a "confrontation" state and shouldered a special responsibility towards the Palestinians on the occupied West Bank.

He hoped the Palestinians and Jordanians had common grounds in assessing the situation in the area and all future possibilities.

"This," he said, "will establish genuine and durable relations between the two sides, which in turn, will help to strengthen Arab solidarity."

Mr. Muhsen blamed the Palestinian leadership for all that happened in Jordan in 1970, when the commandos were evicted from the country after heavy fighting.

Iraq's Saddam Hussein confers with Kremlin leaders

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (R). — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice President of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, today held talks in the Kremlin following Mr. Hussein's arrival earlier in the day.

TASS, the official Soviet news agency, said they paid special attention to Middle East issues in a first round of talks.

The Kremlin has recently renewed its long-standing call for a resumption of the 1973 Middle East peace conference in Geneva, and Mr. Kosygin was thought likely to impress this point on Mr. Hussein. Iraq has in the past opposed the Geneva parity.

The line-up of Soviet and Iraqi officials also taking part in the talks suggested to observers here that Soviet economic and military aid to Iraq were on the agenda.

Vance: Geneva conference on M.E. crucial this year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that this will be a favourable year to work for peace in the Middle East because of three main factors.

He listed them to reporters here as an end to the civil war in Lebanon, a new cohesion among moderate Arab states and the willingness of all parties to resume the Geneva talks.

Addressing his first press conference since taking over the State Department in President Carter's new administration, Mr. Vance said:

"It seems to me that the factors are right to proceed during this year. I think if this

is allowed to drag out and we do not proceed to a conference with respect to the settlement of the Middle East issues, all kinds of disruptive factors may occur."

Mr. Vance will initiate the U.S. effort towards a settlement with a trip to the Middle East on Feb. 14 for meeting with leaders in Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

He said also these leaders would be invited to Washington for discussions with President Carter.

Asked whether he could set a date for resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, Mr. Vance said it would be foolhardy to set a timetable until the groundwork for avenues of an Arab-Israeli solution had been fully explored.

But, he added, "It is proper and reasonable to say there should be such a conference in the year 1977 and indeed I would say that it is critically important that there be such a conference."

Mr. Vance's comments today follow his weekend talks with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who starts his own 10-day trip to the Middle East tonight.

Asked about the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) demands for a role in the conference and for a Palestinian homeland, Mr. Vance said he had some thoughts about resolving this issue but would not disclose them at this time.

The PLO, he noted, had refused to recognise Israel's right to exist and he could not see how progress could be made on the matter.

But he was entering talks with Middle East leaders on the basis that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could be represented at a resumed conference at Geneva, he said. "The recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians is critical to any settlement."

Mr. Vance said he would back a proposal to join the Soviet Union in halting arms sales to the Middle East, but added that such a move would be unrealistic until there was a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Vance also warned Rhodesia of the consequences of its rejection of the latest British proposals for a constitutional settlement.

"We very much regret that the efforts towards a negoti-

Fahmi: U.S., Soviet Union must define clear Middle East policies

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Egypt today called on the United States and Soviet Union to define their policies over a settlement of the Middle East problem.

"Unless they have definite and clear views on the subject there would not be much use for them as co-chairman of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference," Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi told reporters.

The conference, to try to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute, convened on Dec. 21, 1973, following the 1973 Middle East war. But it adjourned after two days.

Egypt is among Arab countries anxious to resume peace moves this year. President Anwar Sadat has said 1977 should be the year of peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Fahmi said today he would like to believe that the U.S. and Soviet Union had a bigger role in bringing peace to the region than merely rotating chairmanship of the Geneva conference with the U.N. secretary general.

He also said the European countries should define their own policies and not simply follow the footsteps of the two superpowers.

Mr. Fahmi excluded France and West Germany from criticism. They both adopted a clear and steady policy towards the Middle East crisis, he said.

EGYPT WILL NOT TOLERATE DELAY

In an interview conducted in Cairo and published in Amman Monday by the Jordan Times' sister publication Al Ra'i, Mr. Fahmi said that his country would not allow a delay in resuming the Geneva conference.

He told Al Ra'i that Egyptian diplomacy was "strongly knocking on all doors and we shall not accept any attempt to obstruct or delay the reconvening of the conference."

Mr. Fahmi said contacts for resuming the conference were now going on and the non-aligned countries were being consulted.

Preparation and coordination between the Arabs were going on. Meeting between the leaders of the confrontation states — Egypt, Syria and Jordan — were aimed at augmenting Arab solidarity which would be "a starting point to an active and objective movement on the international level," Mr. Fahmi added.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter gave the Middle East crisis top priority and "this is a direct result of Egyptian activity," he said.

CYRUS VANCE'S VISIT REFLECTS U.S. INTEREST

A senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry source said here today the visit next month of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reflects the interest of the new American administration in the Middle East problem.

The source, noting that this would be Mr. Vance's first trip abroad since he assumed office, said it also indicated that President Carter gave utmost priority to the Middle East.

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Waldheim starts M.E. peace mission

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 31 (R). — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim prepared to leave on a critical Middle East peace mission tonight after warning that if Arabs and Israelis do not soon move towards a settlement they will be at war again within two years.

The principal purpose of his tour of five Middle East capitals is to work out with Arab and Israeli leaders a formula for the reconvening in the spring of the Geneva peace conference.

This has been in recess since a brief session under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union in December, 1973.

During his tour, beginning in Cairo on Wednesday, Dr. Waldheim will confer with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. The secretary general will visit Damascus, Beirut, Amman and occupied Jerusalem and go on to Nicosia on Feb. 12 for a meeting with Cypriot President Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash.

In a busy final day in his office, Dr. Waldheim heard the views of a number of visiting delegates on the Middle East question.

All five Nordic ambassadors called on him as a group. The Nordic countries have been active in U.N. peace-keeping operations in the area.

The new chief U.S. delegate, Andrew Young, was to see the secretary general this afternoon to present his credentials and discuss the Middle East and Southern African problems.

Japanese ambassador Isao Abe was another caller. Mr. Waldheim also had talks with his top secretariat advisers.

Under-secretaries-general Roberto Guyer of Argentina and Brian Unquhart of Britain, both specialists on the Middle East and Cyprus, are accompanying him on the tour.

The party's travel plans called for a first stop at Geneva, where they will spend tomorrow night, and departure by special aircraft for Cairo on Wednesday morning.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi invited Dr. Waldheim to make the trip. Later the General Assembly instructed him to hold consultations with the parties concerned, including the PLO, to try to reconvene the Geneva conference by the end of March.

Dr. Waldheim said earlier this month that the deadline was premature. After conferring in Washington last Friday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, he said he felt the meeting could take place before the end of June.

Arab peace forces seize tanker in Jiyeh

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — The Arab peace force, policing the latest truce in Lebanon, has seized a tanker trying to unload at Jiyeh, south of Beirut, official sources said here tonight.

They said the ship, now under heavy guard, had violated a recent decision that the import of fuels be confined to the Lebanese government.

The name and tonnage of the tanker, and the date on which it was seized, were not disclosed.

The Arab peace force last week moved into a number of landing points formerly used by conservatives and leftists for the import of goods. Both sides had exchanged accusations that these points were used for smuggling arms into the country during the 18-months of fighting in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Arab peace force stepped up its activities in the Bekaa Plain of central Lebanon today, collecting additional heavy weapons from Lebanese Army units there.

Well-informed sources said the force had moved additional men into the region today.

The Voice of Lebanon Radio controlled by the rightwing Phalangists, reported that the force had searched the Bekaa village of Deir Al Ahmar, where it picked up heavy weapons which were to have been taken to Al Arz barracks in the area.

Because the roads were cut, the transfer has not been possible, the radio said. The force itself issued no official statement on the new operations.

The radio also reported that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat had met in the village of Chebaniyeh, 30 kms east of

Beirut, on Saturday evening to discuss the November 1969 Cairo accord between Lebanon and the Palestinians involving both heavy weapons and the Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon.

The daily Al Nahar reported today that the United States had given Lebanon assurances that Israel would undertake no aggression against southern Lebanon as a result of the Arab peace force deployment. Israel had issued stern warnings against any attempt by the force to cross into the "red line" buffer zone in southern Lebanon which Israel deemed crucial to its security.

In Kuwait, the weekly Al Yaqza said today that Lebanese conservative forces had transferred their heavy weaponry into Israel to keep it out of the hands of the Arab force. The weapons were taken aboard Israeli boats from Jounieh to Nahariya, in upper Galilee, the weekly said, or to certain Christian villages near the Israeli border.

It was officially announced tonight that President Sarkis will pay an official visit to Damascus on Wednesday at the invitation of Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Israeli political circles suggested today that Syria would withdraw its forces from the southern border town of Nabatieh when the U.S. Secretary of State arrives in the Middle East on his scheduled visit.

Richard leaves S. Africa a disappointed man

LUSAKA, Jan. 31 (R). — British envoy Ivor Richard ends his month-long shuttle tour of Southern Africa today with no firm indication of how efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia could be revived.

400 Rhodesian schoolchildren abducted

SALISBURY, Jan. 31 (R). — Black nationalist guerrillas have abducted 400 African schoolchildren and marched them across the border to neighbouring Botswana, a Rhodesian forces communiqué said today.

The communiqué said 230 boys and 170 girls, aged between 14 and 19, and eight African staff members were taken yesterday from the Manama Lutheran Mission school in southwest Rhodesia's Ditsheleba tribal trust land.

The government has repeatedly alleged that Rhodesian blacks have been abducted to Botswana for training as guerrillas.

Police sources say the recruits are flown to Zambia for training by the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by nationalist leader Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

Today's communiqué said the guerrillas stole 13,000 dollars (same sterling) in school fees from the mission.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Opportunity among the cold weather

The worsening weather-and-energy situation in the United States has reached the point where thousands of workers are being laid off, industrial output (and therefore the economic recovery) slows down, and the number of homeless people rises daily. The situation is grim, and many people are being shocked into the realization that their comfortable mechanized lifestyle is, in fact, vulnerable to the vagaries of nature and the weak links in our complex industrial societies.

The shock of what is happening has already prodded President Carter to rush emergency legislation to the Congress, though this legislation by nature is only intended to get the U.S. through the next few frigid winter weeks. The shock has also given the U.S. (and its industrial allies, one hopes) the impetus to forge ahead with drawing up a coherent long-term energy policy.

The appointment of Mr. James Schlesinger as the American energy czar will surely help this process along more quickly and more realistically than it would otherwise have moved. After the 1973 "energy crisis" in the West, everybody talked about the need for energy policies, but nobody did anything about it. Now, with another winter of hardships, and even turmoil, the Americans are likely to take the lead in serious energy policy formulation among the Western industrial states, and probably among all the 24 OECD nations.

This should be viewed by the rest of the world as an opportunity. The OPEC states in particular must not allow this period to pass by without turning it into a real opportunity for real international co-operation.

We suggest that it would be a fine and wise move for the OPEC states to collectively approach the OECD or the International Energy Agency with an offer for joint work on research into alternate energy sources that can partly replace oil and gas. The OPEC states could certainly contribute several billion dollars into a multinational energy research and development fund, with matching contributions from the industrial states. The money could be used to set up a quasi-commercial multinational company that would work on developing commercially feasible alternate energy sources. When such new energy systems are marketed and put into use, perhaps 5, 10 or 25 years from now, the resulting revenues, or even profits, could be shared among those who contributed initially to the fund and the energy company. Thus the whole world would benefit from the new energy research that takes place, and the oil producers would find one more good outlet to invest some of their surplus cash. The financial motive is secondary, but if it is handled prudently it could double the good reasons why the OPEC states should now approach the Western industrial states with some ideas of this sort.

This is the kind of international cooperation that must take place if future generations are to be spared the disastrous and needless difficulties that people are now experiencing in the United States. President Carter seems to be serious about pursuing energy programmes and economic cooperation with the developing states. We are sitting on an opportunity to do both, and it should not be missed.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three Jordanian dailies discussed various topics in their Monday editorials. Al Rai commented on the government's campaign against merchants who are infringing supply prices. Al Dustour comments on Mr. Waldheim's exclusive interview with the paper, while Al Sha'b called on Arab front-line states to activate their cooperation to face Israeli aggression.

Al Rai welcomes the government's measures and the sentences passed by the military courts against profiteers who violate price regulations. These measures, the paper says, while comforting to the public, are, however, insufficient. They should not only be applied to small merchants, but should reach also big and powerful ones.

The government, the paper says, has the authority to impose the rule of law on every person, whatever his economic power and influence, as authority in Jordan is not based on or restricted to the rule of one specific class over the others.

Al Dustour comments on Mr. Waldheim's interview. The interview, the paper says, places a number of facts in front of political observers: that Jordan's role and influence on the current events in the region should not be forgotten, and as Jordan had played an important role in the past, it has the capability to do so in the future. The image is not clear yet as to the composition of

the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference or to the manner in which the Middle East crisis is to be treated.

AL SHA'B, commenting on the various news reports that summit conferences are to be held between Presidents Sadat, Assad and Nimeiri in Khartoum in March, and in Damascus between King Hussein and President Sadat and Assad early in March, says that the Arabs should transform these press reports into facts by effectively holding such meetings. These meetings are important, the paper says, at this particular stage when expected evolutions in the area make it necessary to have a unified Arab stand.

AL ANBAA, a Kuwaiti daily, said Monday the Egyptian government should have blamed the recent riots over increases in food prices on the World Bank rather than on communists.

Since Egypt and the other Arab states were fighting Israel, "the weakening of Egypt is in Israel's interests", it said, "the responsibility should therefore be sought on the side of the World Bank, which is controlled by the Americans".

"By tightening the purse strings, the bank caused the difficulties which led to the surge of violence", Al Anbaa said. It added "no-one can convince us that the Soviet Union wanted Egypt's defeat in the October 1973 war, although it did not favour starting the war".



U.S. Congress sizes up Carter, and, so far, likes what it sees

By William Scally

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — The United States Congress got its chance to size up President Jimmy Carter this week and, on balance, it liked what it saw.

The man from Plains, Georgia, a stranger to the Washington political scene, stumbled once or twice on the introductory trail.

But congressional leaders felt he had made a good start with the first full week's official business since the Jan. 20 inauguration.

"The honeymoon will last for eight years," said Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd. But he added that "there will be some pretty serious spats on the way."

Congress and the White House are both in Democrat hands for the first time since Lyndon Johnson relinquished office in 1969.

One complaint about Mr. Carter this weekend was that his aides had occasionally been remiss in consulting with Congress.

It was said that advance checks, with members of the Senate Intelligence Committee,

might have disclosed that Mr. Carter would not win approval for the nomination of Mr. Theodore Sorensen as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

This would have avoided the embarrassment of his withdrawal later.

There have also been some complaints about failure to bring Congress into the planning of energy legislation and on lack of liaison on presidential appointments.

But Mr. Carter was getting full marks today for his handling of the country's affairs since the inauguration.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives are supporting measures he has put forward to stimulate the U.S. economy.

Republican Senator Jacob Javits of New York said the president's bill was "in the ball park" (close to acceptance).

The decision to send Vice President Walter Mondale abroad to reassure America's allies of its support and cooperation is regarded as a statesman-like act.

The Carter administration is also expected to win friends in

Congress with its new, tough line on human rights among signatories of the 1975 Helsinki agreements.

At Helsinki, the Western and Soviet bloc signatories undertook to liberalize human freedoms as well as not to change national frontiers by force.

This week, the State Department charged Czechoslovakia with violating the 35-nation agreement by detaining and harassing human rights activists.

It followed this up with a warning to the Soviet Union against trying to intimidate dissident Andrei Sakharov.

Democratic Congressman Don Fraser, whose International Relations subcommittee has conducted lengthy investigations into human rights abuses, welcomed the State Department action as thoroughly justified.

There was also praise for the speed with which the president acted to send Congress emergency legislation to deal with a natural gas shortage brought about by bitterly cold weather over much of the eastern United States.

Congress reacted by moving swiftly towards approval of the measure.

Says on eve of M.E. tour

Waldheim: Step-by-step approach has failed to resolve Mideast conflict

AMMAN, (R) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was quoted here Monday as saying that he would meet Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat during his Middle Eastern tour.

He told the daily newspaper Al Dustour in an interview in New York, published here Monday, he would be meeting the Palestinian leader to discuss the situation in the Middle East and ways and means to resume peace negotiations.

Mr. Waldheim was due to leave New York Monday on a visit to five Middle East nations aimed at a resumption of the 1973 Geneva peace conference.

Asked by the correspondent of Al Dustour in New York on when and where he would meet Mr. Arafat, he said "I cannot tell you where or when will the meeting take place."

Asked about the step-by-step policy which was adopted by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in dealing with the Middle East problem, Mr. Waldheim said that policy had failed to solve the Middle East issues though it resulted in disengagement agreements.

"I think we are in need of a world initiative which will deal with all the aspects of the Middle East problem."

"It is now necessary to start a new approach and float new ideas. This is why I am embarking on my visit; I shall discuss new methods which may make possible a resumption of negotiations and the reconvening of the Geneva conference," he was quoted as saying.

Asked if he expected the Geneva conference to resume before the Israeli elections next May, Mr. Waldheim said: "Any measure in this respect can only take place in agreement with all the parties concerned."

"We cannot impose anything on any of the parties," he added.

Mr. Waldheim envisaged an opening meeting in Geneva in the spring and the formation of working committees which could begin their discussions any time which the parties to the conference regarded as opportune.

But he said the talks in Geneva could take a long time before an agreement could be achieved.

In an earlier development, Mr. Waldheim said in New York Sunday that he feared the outbreak of a new Middle East war in two years' time unless a negotiating breakthrough was achieved this year in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Waldheim said there was now a readiness on both sides to be more flexible.

Interviewed on television, he declared: "I have no illusion. My mission will be extremely difficult and I'm afraid if we were unable to achieve a breakthrough in the negotiating process this year, that we will have another Middle East war in two years' time."

The secretary general, who will visit Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel, and also hold talks in Nicosia on the Cyprus problem, said he had the firm impression that the Arab governments were ready to accept the existence of Israel and, in the course of an overall settlement, to recognize Israel.

Referring to talk of creating a Palestinian state in the West

Bank and the Gaza Strip, both now under Israeli control, he said such a state "would need some sort of political ties with, for instance, Jordan, and many be even economic ties with Israel," because it would be too small to survive economically alone.

He reiterated that it would not be possible to settle the Middle East problem without settling the Palestinian question.

Commenting on last week's meeting between Cyprus President Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, the secretary general said their talks went "quite well, psychologically," although no breakthrough had been achieved.

Nimeiri confirms summit will be held with heads of state of Egypt, Syria

KHARTOUM, Jan. 31 (AFP).

— Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri has confirmed that a tripartite summit with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian head of state Hafez Assad will be held here next month.

It will be followed almost immediately by another summit in Riyadh, hosted by Saudi Arabia's King Khaled.

President Nimeiri said the first summit will deal with proposals for integrating the three states, the prospects of resuming the Geneva Middle East conference and strengthening Arab solidarity.

He said it was up to Arab countries to decide Palestinian representation at a Geneva conference. He thought planned visits to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim would remove some of the obstacles to reconvening the Geneva talks.

Speaking at a press conference, Gen. Nimeiri again urged rich Arab countries to extend financial aid to Egypt to help it through its economic crisis.

Such aid would help Egypt to perform its duty of "defending" Arab countries, he said, adding that it would only be the amount Egypt had spent in protecting Arab countries in four wars since 1948, through arms purchases and troop deployment.

He described Egypt as the "base and foundation" of any rise in development and prosperity standards in Arab countries.

Referring to recent incidents in Egypt and to last July Libyan-backed "invasion" of Sudan, Gen. Nimeiri said the both events should be seen "within the context of a new plot by certain big powers using petty leaders, with the aim of stopping progress made by governments and regimes in the Arab area."

He said that the recent arrests of six leading communists in Sudan appeared to now have no connection with recent events in Egypt.

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8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:15 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Cairo
11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11:25 London (SAA)
12:00 Aqaba (SAA)
13:00 Athens (SAA)
14:45 D. mascus (SAA)
19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
21:00 Jeddah
22:55 Doha, Muscat

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VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:00 The Breakfast Show :
to 03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and
06:00 GMT : News, 18:30
Regional and Topical
Reports, VOA Current
News Summary, 03:30,
04:30 and 05:30 GMT :
An informal presentation
of popular music
with feature reports
and interviews, answers
to listeners' questions,
Science Digest.
17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary
17:30 Dateline

BBC RADIO

GMT

05:00 News; 24 hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 The World Today
06:00 News; Press Review
06:30 Folk and Country
07:00 News; 24 hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 A History of Food
08:00 News
08:15 Short Story
08:30 Composer and Interpreter
09:00 News; U.K. Press Review
09:15 The World Today
09:30 Financial News
09:45 Look Ahead
10:15 Ulster '77
10:30 Comedy Playhouse
11:00 News; News about Britain
11:15 Origins of Industry
11:30 Sports International
12:00 Radio Newsweek
12:15 The Pleasure's Yours
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News; 24 hours
13:30 Life and Times of Sir Noel Coward
14:15 Report on Religion
14:30 Talkabout
15:00 Radio Newsweek
15:15 Outlook
15:45 News; Commentary
16:00 Lord Peter Wimsey
16:15 Clouds of Witness
16:45 The World Today
17:00 News
17:09 Books and Writers
17:30 Sports Round-up
17:45 News; News about Britain
18:00 News; U.K. Press Review
18:15 Radio Newsweek
18:30 Talkabout
19:00 Outlook; News Summary
19:45 Stock Market Report
19:45 One Piano, Four Hands
20:00 News; 24 hours
20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
21:00 Business and Industry
21:15 Ulster '77
21:30 Farming World
22:00 News; The World Today
22:25 Financial News
22:35 ARIA
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News; Commentary
23:15 Nature Notebook

هكذا صنع القليل

Jordan, Syria to unify laws of investment

AMMAN (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian - Syrian Economic Committee starts a series of meetings here Tuesday noon to discuss means to unify encouragement of investments legislations in the two countries.

Jordan will be represented at the meetings by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, his counterpart of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Yassin Al Kayed, and the Director of Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Mohammed Saqaq and the Ministry's Director of Industry, Mr. Tawfiq Balasah.

The Syrian team will be led by the Under-Secretary of the Syrian Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Mr. Fathi Al Jabban.

The Syrian delegation is due to arrive here Tuesday morning via Ramtha.

≡ AMMAN. ≡ The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouh, Monday received the Soviet ambassador to Jordan and the Bulgarian chargé d'affaires here.
 ≡ AMMAN. ≡ The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddine Dajani Monday received the Greek and United Kingdom ambassadors to Jordan with whom he discussed ways to combat blatant economic and commercial relations.
 ≡ AMMAN. ≡ The Foreign Ministry secretary general received the French, Swiss and Chilean ambassadors to Jordan Monday.
 ≡ AMMAN. ≡ The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Mr. Ghaieb Barakat Monday returned from a week-long visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a tourism cooperation protocol to enable periodic meetings between officials of the tourism sector in both countries.
 ≡ AMMAN. ≡ The Encouragement of Investment Committee of the Ministry of Industry will hold a meeting Tuesday to discuss the possibility of exempting a number of Jordanian industries from customs duties, in implementation of the government's policy to encourage the participation of the private sector in the development process.
 ≡ AMMAN. ≡ Dr. Mahmoud Al Ghoul, Professor at the Yarmouk University and Antiquities Advisor to the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (AECOS) Monday left here for Morocco to attend the Arab antiquities conference to be held in Marrakesh Feb. 1-9.
 ≡ AMMAN. ≡ A book exhibition to include all that has been published on Jordan in various languages will be held here in June, it was decided Monday by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Faywaz Sharaf.



Miss Rima in a national dress from Jerusalem.

Miss Evans in a national dress from Madaba

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The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	572.0	578.0
U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
German mark	137.6	138.0
French franc	11.1	87.4
Swiss franc	132.5	132.9
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.8	38.0
Saudi riyal	94.5	94.6
Lebanese pound	111.1	112.4
Syrian pound	82.0	82.3
Iraqi dinar	940.0	943.0
Egyptian pound	1.45	1.49
Yemeni dinar	470.0	480.0
Libyan dinar	720.0	735.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.8	85.7

The ladies of the White Beds Society, both president and members, express their gratitude to the Chinese Embassy for recently offering them a variety of furniture and electric equipment as a donation to the Society.

A bazaar, including this donation, will be held in several weeks time at a date to be announced.

The profits from the bazaar will help in accomplishing the goals of the society, especially in the final preparation of the Golden Age Home, which is expected to be complete at the end of this year.

It is worth stating that the Chinese Embassy in Jordan, through the ladies of this mission, have helped the L.W.B. Society on many occasions. They participated with the help of other foreign embassies in Jordan and the society in holding three International Evenings in the last three years.

They held a bazaar last year, the profits from which were kindly offered to the society for the benefit of its goals.

The society wishes more success for the Republic of China for the sake of mankind.

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JIMMY CARTER FACE TO FACE WITH GLOBAL REALITY

Third World demands for new order will test U.S. patience

Christian Science Monitor correspondent Takashi

Oka -- in this first of five articles -- examines the global challenges, so different from past ones, awaiting President Jimmy Carter. Soviet-American rivalry still continues to plague the world, but now a much more dangerous conflict threatens us: that between the haves and the have-nots; the struggle for a just redistribution of the world's wealth.

By Takashi Oka

is more urgent than at any time since World War II.

LONDON, (CSM). -- If mankind is not to regress into cycles of unstable peace alternating with destructive wars, it must find ways of managing peaceful change.

Today, as a new administration takes office in Washington, this need for the effective management of change

President Jimmy Carter brings to his new job the skills of a manager, and he has selected for his cabinet men and women noted for their managerial talent. These are the skills the international community, no less than the American, requires.

Something more is, of course, required -- spiritual strength, and the recognition, as outgoing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger put it, that "all that is creative is ultimately a moral affirmation -- the faith that dares in the absence of certainty, the courage to go forward in the face of adversity" (essay in Time magazine of Dec. 27, 1976).

"For all its shortcomings," writes Zbigniew Brzezinski, Dr. Kissinger's incoming successor as national security adviser to the president, "America remains the globally creative and innovative society" (in Foreign Policy, summer 1976 issue). "The overall impact of America is to stimulate change."

The world the new administration faces is one of nuclear stalemate between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, and of growing confrontation between the rich, industrialized countries of North America, Western Europe and Japan and the developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In both of these aspects there is danger.

For 30 years, global peace (as distinct from regional and local wars) has rested first on American monopoly of the atomic bomb and then on an uneasy balance of nuclear terror between Washington and the Kremlin.

Fear of a nuclear holocaust is a powerful constraint. But if fear is the only constraint, it can be and is being eroded psychologically by the very detente both sides have perceived as the only alternative to a ruinously costly nuclear arms race.

It also is being eroded on the practical level by the continuous effort being made by both sides to develop new weapons technologies.

Detente has loosened the cement of alliance on the Western side. Once the fundamental conflict between East and West seems less formidable, there is breathing space for lesser conflicts within the Western world. Anti-communism is no longer a sufficient slogan to override these lesser conflicts.

Weapons development also reorders the effort to keep up the balance of terror. For some years the emphasis has been not on obtaining ever more awesome weapons of area-wide destruction, but on making weapons smaller, more precise, difficult to detect and to count.

If ultimately some means is found of waging war without risking the utter annihilation of civilian populations, would political leaders now restrained by the fear of such annihilation be willing once again to contemplate war as "a continuation of political relations by other means," as the German military theorist von Clausewitz put it?

Some natural and political scientists may retort that this has become technologically impossible. It is equally possible to argue that if there is no change in the attitudes of men, men will eventually find it possible to get around even the most formidable of technological restraints.

Meanwhile, confrontation between the industrialized nations of the northern hemisphere and the developing nations of the south could in time become a greater danger to world peace than competitive detente and nuclear stalemate between the superpowers.

Here, during the past 30 years, there has been an important change in the developing nations' perceptions of the United States, the world's richest nation.

In the early postwar period of decolonization, the American Revolution and the recognition of America as the land of liberty molded the thinking of leaders like India's Jawaharlal Nehru, Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah. Even the commu-

Cuba and China came to appear as more attractive and more relevant examples than a United States which seemed to have forgotten its own revolutionary past.

The developing countries are many and various. Among them are countries with enormous problems of population and poverty, like India or Bangladesh. There are mini-states with populations of less than a million. There are states with rich development potential, like Indonesia, or Brazil, and others with little more than desert, like the lands bordering the Sahara.

The 40 poorest of these countries have per capita incomes of less than \$200 a year, a level that World Bank President Robert McNamara characterizes as one of "absolute

were talking at, rather than to, each other.

For conflicts within countries, say between labour and management, impartial arbitrators can be found. For international confrontations only the good sense of the leaders themselves can serve as arbiter and mediator.

Whether the question is energy or food, resources, development aid or trade, President-elect Carter's new team will find its negotiating and conflict-management skills tested to the utmost.

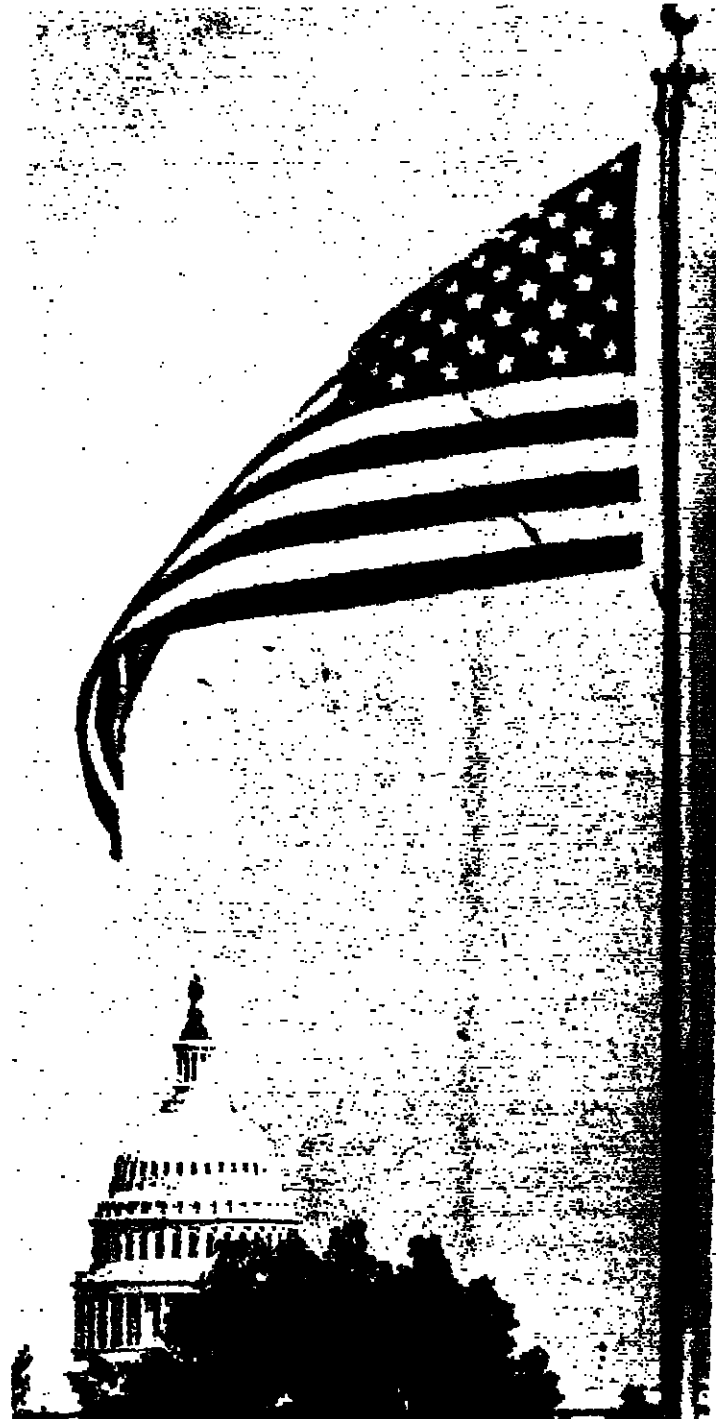
Nor are these problems from which the United States can gracefully retire. Washington may have neither the inclination nor the means to act singlehandedly, as the policeman of the Western world. But the United States' weight in world affairs, whether military or political or economic, is so great that even inaction becomes a form of action.

"America as an Ordinary Country" is the title of recent compilation on the United States' changing role in international affairs. Prof. Richard Rosecrance of Cornell University, the editor of the book, maintains that the United States must henceforth accept the role of "balancer, peace-maker, and intermediary" rather than that of military leader or autocrat. This is what he and a panel of distinguished contributors apparently mean by America becoming an "ordinary country."

But America is not and cannot be an "ordinary country." This is both its burden and its glory. Its power, its influence, its ability to affect the world balance whether creatively or negatively are extraordinary, and wishful thinking cannot change this situation.

The economist Marina von Whitman's phrase "leadership without hegemony," is perhaps a more felicitous description of the new role that the United States is called upon to assume.

The United States is challenged, Mrs. Whitman maintained in a Foreign Policy article (autumn issue 1975) "to find the political will to modify our own short-term economic interests to the requirements of an international economic order which we no longer control, and in which many other participants now share power even if they do not always share responsibility."



The rest of the world must look to Washington for compassionate leadership.

"The replacement of leadership based on hegemony with leadership based on persuasion and compromise will be difficult, perhaps impossible," Mrs. Whitman admits. "But this nation," she concludes, "was born of an impossible undertaking and today, as two centuries ago, there is no acceptable alternative."

Next: Ensuring American security in a changed world.



nist Ho Chi Minh used the American Declaration of Independence as the model for his own proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Americans themselves were generally sympathetic to the whole idea of decolonization, of nations winning their independence and determining their own futures.

But these perceptions were quickly confused by the United States' major international preoccupation after World War II -- the effort to contain a Stalinist Soviet Union which threatened to expand into Western Europe and which in Asia precipitated the Korean war.

The containment of communism took precedence over support for national independence or human liberties. Governments of developing nations were supported according to how anti-communist they were rather than by how free. The war in Vietnam was justified by the worldwide struggle against what Washington considered to be the worst tyranny of communism.

And so, in many of the developing countries, the United States came to be seen as the friend of dictators and of juntas, as the upholder of the status quo, as the supporter of privilege and position.

To those who fought for change in their own countries,

poverty," a level that the world community ignores to its own peril.

The developing nations may seem to have little in common save discontent with their present lot and resentment of the rich industrialized nations that have framed the economic rules by which the world market is run and still more or less control it to suit themselves.

Aid from the rich countries is both accepted and resented as a form of charity. What the developing nations say they really want is protection against inflation in the rich countries, and a measure of control over price fluctuations of the commodities upon which their livelihoods may depend -- copper or iron, peanuts or sugar, coffee or cocoa or tin.

Oil-rich developing nations have asserted control over their basic resource with a vengeance.

Others with important commodities are seeking to run these into weapons as well. Increasingly, the developing nations seem to be asserting a kind of trade unionism of the poor against the rich, of the many against the few.

From the Western viewpoint, perhaps the most alarming potential weapon is the threat of nuclear proliferation. Some Third World speakers already have brandished the possibility that if dialogue and discussion do not lead to a more equitable management of the world's trade and monetary systems, desperate nations of the developing world determined to force recognition of their claims will resort to nuclear blackmail.

This correspondent has attended symposia where, on the one hand, developing countries' representatives characterized as moderate have raised this threat, and on the other hand, industrialized countries' representatives who thought they were offering reasonable solutions to the problems of development have been castigated as advocates of naked old-fashioned imperialism.

In forum after forum, representatives from both sides have met only to find they

Senate rebuff over Sorenson warns Carter to expect tough Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). More than anything else the withdrawal of Theodore Sorenson from his Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) appointment in the face of Senate opposition is being interpreted by observers here as:

(A) A stinging rebuff to President Carter.

(B) A warning to the new president that while the overwhelmingly Democratic-constituted Congress is going to cooperate with him -- he can count on no rubber stamp.

However, it seems clear that this in no way ends the Carter honeymoon that both Republican and Democratic leaders have been predicting.

Instead, it is seen by observers here as somewhat of an exception, where Mr. Sorenson's own acts -- particularly those which involved the taking of classified information to the press -- were disturbing to many Senate Democrats as well as Republicans.

Before dropping out Mr. Sorenson had insisted, in his remarks to the Senate Intelligence Committee, that he had acted with propriety -- that the "leaks" had been approved by President John F. Kennedy at that time and that the assistant archivist of the United States had "informed me that (these papers) were regarded

by both law and historic precedence as my own."

Mr. Sorenson, bucking what he said was a "substantial portion of the U.S. Senate (that) is not ready to accept my nomination," said he was withdrawing his name.

"It is equally clear," he explained after first delivering a written statement that sounded as though he would fight for confirmation, "that to continue fighting for the post would only handicap" the president.

By dropping out, Mr. Sorenson made the rebuff of Mr. Carter a little less than if he had persisted -- and then lost in the Senate vote.

But for days here the estimate of the damage that would be done to Mr. Carter should he lose the Sorenson appointment has been coming from politicians on both sides of the aisle in Congress -- and the consensus was that it would be considerable.

This same consensus focused on what many here see to be Mr. Carter's "bad judgment" in selecting Mr. Sorenson for the highly sensitive CIA appointment.

"Knowing what Carter knew about Sorenson," one observer said, "he should have known that he would encounter

all kinds of trouble in the Congress."

Beyond that, this observer continued, "Mr. Carter should have known better than to put the controversial Mr. Sorenson in charge of the much put-upon CIA. I'm not saying Sorenson isn't clean. He probably is. But he's just been involved too much in politics the past to be the sort of person to head the CIA at a particular point in history."

"I know that George Bush was also highly political, and I guess he worked well. But Sorenson is a more controversial figure than Mr. Bush."

The question being widely asked after Mr. Sorenson dropped his bombshell at the hearing was whether Mr. Carter had indicated to him that might be wise for him to withdraw.

But the early wisdom being expressed here takes Mr. Carter at his word -- that he was continuing to give Mr. Sorenson his full support.

Thus, it seems, that Sorenson, who had not sought the CIA appointment in the first place, had decided either he was, as he said, destined to lose -- or that the CIA position simply was worth battling for.



Villagers in India line up for food -- The confrontation between industrialized and developing countries is growing.

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هكذا صنع القليل

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54 die as cold spell continues to grip U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — At least 54 people died over the weekend as a result of severe cold weather gripping the United States.

The deaths were attributed to heart attacks, frostbite and respiratory troubles. An estimated 200 people have died in the three weeks since the cold wave began.

Severe shortages of natural gas have forced thousands of factories to close as supplies are diverted to private homes in America's worst winter this century.

A bill being debated by the Senate to share out available gas supplies, which have dwindled in more than a dozen central and northeastern states, is not expected to have any immediate effect on the crisis.

The worst-hit states, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and New York are still digging out from weekend blizzards which swept down from the Arctic.

Some observers predicted the United States faces a long-term energy shortage.

Officials in Ohio estimated up to one million people were out of work in the state, which is a leading supplier of parts to the Detroit car industry.

General Motors and Ford have already been forced to close some factories and G.M. Chairman Thomas Murphy said the company had lost production of 40,000 vehicles.

Vegetable prices have shot up because of the effect on winter crops in Florida.

Meteorologists said they expected no let-up in the weather during February.

Meanwhile in London, the dollar dipped on foreign exchange markets, reflecting fears that the severe weather conditions could in the short term hamper the country's economic recovery.

The dollar closed at 1.7153 against sterling from a rate of 1.7136 on Friday when it advanced after December figures for the Arctic.

Some observers predicted the United States faces a long-term energy shortage.

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Some observers predicted the United States faces a long-term energy shortage.

showed a substantial gain in U.S. leading economic indicators and a reduced trade deficit.

Dealers said the economic momentum and trade improvement of the U.S. might not be maintained at December's pace due to disruption of industry by the present weather conditions and higher energy imports.

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COLD COMFORT — Lawyer Jim Harrington uses his cross-country skis in a downtown street in Buffalo Sunday. The American city is almost paralysed by the heavy snow and freezing weather. (AP wirephoto).

Barre says Chirac move does not challenge Giscard's authority

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AFP) — French Premier Raymond Barre has dismissed fears of the government coalition splitting because of a row between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac over who should be mayor of Paris.

Mr. Chirac, who heads the Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR), the dominant group of pro-government members of parliament, decided to run for councillor and mayor in the March municipal elections after the government announced its own candidate. He is Industry and Research Minister Michel d'Ornano, a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican Party.

Mr. Barre, having made an

unsuccessful attempt to get Mr. Chirac to stand down last week, last night said his refusal was not a challenge to the president's authority.

Neither is it destroying the parliamentary majority, he told journalists during a commercial radio interview.

Mr. Chirac, for his part, denied throwing down the gauntlet. He was, he said yesterday, simply trying to "eliminate" a "small clan" which was making demands on the head of state. He added that he was sorry that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing cancelled a meeting with him last week, because "I could have convinced him he was being badly advised."

Another unmistakable sign of the desire to pour oil on troubled waters was an as-

surance from Jerome Monod, RPT Secretary-General, that the Gaullists still backed the government.

The seven RPR ministers and junior ministers yesterday unanimously endorsed Mr. Chirac's candidacy for the post of mayor but said this was for "personal" reasons.

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Spain raps conservative

MADRID, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Spanish authorities today took a tough line against conservative military discontent over the government's handling of the tense political situation.

Navy sources said Capt. Carlos Menéndez had been officially reprimanded following a public row at the weekend with the Deputy Premier, Lt.-Gen. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado.

The captain, deputy head of the Naval Warfare School, expressed the sentiments of many traditionalist officers when he shouted "honour is more important than discipline" as the general tried to silence an anti-government demonstration last Saturday.

Meanwhile King Juan Carlos, a soldier by training, today visited an armoured division just outside Madrid that is the best equipped unit in the Spanish army.

In the days of the late Gen. Franco, the unit was traditionally considered the one the dictator would call on to put down any attempted coup.

In a further development, the Spanish Communist Party and several extreme leftwing groups today protested against last week's police "sweep" in which an estimated 300 leftists were arrested.

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